

COLONIST GENT
WANT WORD
ADS... ISSUE.

The Daily Colonist.

VOL. LXXXIII.—NO. 31

VICTORIA B. C. SATURDAY JANUARY 13 1900

FORTY-SECOND YEAR

Frozen Dewdrops

Diamonds are considered the most beautiful of precious stones. When ingeniously cut and tastefully set they give an added charm to any woman's toilet. Besides the pleasure to be derived from them, they are an excellent investment.

We have still a large stock of diamonds which we bought before the advance in cost, which we are selling at the old price.

Challoner & Mitchell,

Telephone 675 JEWELLERS. 47 Government St

"ALBERTA" Fine Creamery Butter.

Roquefort, Gorgonzola,
Stilton and
Full Cream Cheese.

Hudson's Bay Co. VICTORIA, B. C.

The Elections...



Have endorsed our popularity with the public in offering wonderful bargains in Groceries and, you are invited to help yourself.

Quality is our first consideration. Only the best is good enough for our trade.

Fresh Island Eggs, 35c. dozen.
Apples, \$1.00 box
Cocoa, Vanilla flavor, 25c. lb.
Asparagus Tips, 25c. tin
Malt-Nutrine, a non-alcoholic Tonic, makes Blood, Makes Flesh.

See our windows for Saturday Bargains

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

SALES BY.

W. T. HARDAKER, AUCTIONEER.

AUCTION

I am instructed to sell at my spacious room, 77, 79 and 81 Douglas Street,

To-Day, Jan. 12, 2 p.m.

Desirable Furniture

Piano, etc Furniture

Elegant Piano,
Bed and Table Linen,
Cutlery,
Electro Plated Ware, etc.

Please note that owing to the large number of lots, this sale will commence at 11 a.m. Full particulars Sunday Morning's Colonist.

ON AN EARLY DATE

Desirable Furniture and Effects
Particulars later.

ON AN EARLY DATE

MORTGAGE SALE
OF—

Victoria Real Estate.

We are prepared to furnish houses with furniture by contract at 30 per cent below the usual prices, from cellar to attic complete. We are prepared to buy houses of furniture, complete as they stand, without publicity or delay, for spot cash.

We are prepared to conduct Auction Sales on the shortest notice.

We have a few hundred dollars to loan for clients on chattel mortgage.

THE CUTTHBERT, BROWNE CO., LTD.

Telephone 683.

Something Good
In Razor Strips.

We have the best, and show you how to use and keep them in order. Try our fine Sheffield Razors. Pruning and Building Knives, Shears, etc.

FOX'S

Anheuser-Busch's ...

MALT NUTRINE

(A Non-Intoxicant)

The Best Tonic in the World.

Sold by leading grocers and druggists.

R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd.

Wholesale Agents

A Fac-Simile

of the Brand of
Cigarettes that are

Better
Than
The Best
MANUFACTURED BY
B. Houde & Co.
QUEBEC.

FINE WALL PAPERS

To make room for NEW STOCK we are selling a number of small lots of FINE WALL PAPERS at greatly reduced prices.

J. W. MELLOR, 76-78 FORT STREET

ELECTRIC MOTORS

From 1 horse-power up

CHEAP POWER

DYNAMOS for Electric Lighting

FOR ISOLATED PLANTS From 10 Lights up

Canadian General Electric Comp'y

LIMITED. WRITE FOR PRICES Vancouver, B. C.

FOR SALE.

Mining Shares

In all B. C. mines. For quotations call at our office. List your stocks with us.

We recommend Payne as a good investment at present price.

HOUSES AND VACANT LOTS.

For sale in all parts of the city. We have one of the best lists of houses and lots for sale in the city. Call and examine our list before buying elsewhere.

FARMS AND FARMING LANDS.

For sale in all parts of the province.

MONEY TO LOAN.

On Victoria Real Estate by The Yorkshire Guarantee & Securities Corporation, and The Dominion Permanent Loan Co.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Agents for The Scottish Union & National Insurance Co., The Athas Assurance Co., The Alliance Assurance Co.

—

A. W. MORE & Co.,
86 Government Street.

W. JONES

AUCTIONEER

Has listed several good paying concerns:

GROCERY, HARDWARE,

HOTEL, SALOON,

BOATING BUSINESS, etc.

Which will bear inspection. Terms and full particulars on application.

Houses to rent and for sale.

THE CITY AUCTION MART.

Tel. 204. 73 and 73½ Yates St.

WANTED

A good reliable horse for delivery.

Apply at

Sylvester Feed Co., Ltd

Tel. 413. City Market.

Call to Horsemen Of This Province.

Acceptance of British Columbia's Offer of
Hundred Men To Sail With Strath-
cona's Four Hundred.

"Who'll have a horse to ride?
Who'll follow me to the wars?
Who'll have a sword to hang by his side,
And fight with the Queen's Hussars?"

Ottawa, Jan. 12.—The Government has accepted the generous offer of the High Commissioner to defray the cost of equipping and maintaining four hundred mounted soldiers.

As unfortunately Strathcona is indisposed just now and forbidden to transact any business the detail of the organization can not be perfected but the militia authorities are going to prepare equipment.

As British Columbia has offered one hundred mounted men for service, this offer also has been accepted and the men will go on the same vessel as Strathcona's Horse. The entire force will be raised in the Northwest and British Columbia.

The cost to Strathcona will be not less than half a million dollars.

Buller Likely Fighting Now.

VANCOUVER STIRRING.
Anxious to Contribute to Strathcona's Horse and the Provincial Troop.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Jan. 12.—A. St. George Hamersley, secretary of the "roughrider" mass meeting, sent a letter to Premier Semlin yesterday, asking the government to wire to the Imperial authorities through the Dominion government requesting that they accept 200 mounted scouts equipped and transported by British Columbia.

Col. Worsnop wired Ottawa: "If Strathcona offer accepted, Vancouver anxious send quota." Col. Worsnop is also communicating with the D. O. C. Major Benson.

A VOLUNTEER'S SUICIDE.

Battleford Man Who Wanted Vengeance on the Boers But Could Not Pass Doctor.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 12.—(Special)—A Regina despatch says: "Corporal Lindsay, of the N. W. M. P., came from Battleford to join the Western contingent. His father and brother were both killed in the first Boer war, and he was anxious to avenge their death. Unfortunately he could not pass the doctor. Despondency came over him and this morning he placed a pistol in his mouth and shot himself dead."

TWO MILLIONS FOR YUKON.

Copper Property at White Horse reported Sold to London Capitalists.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Jan. 12.—The big copper claims at White Horse, above Bennett, have been sold to the Rothschilds or some other big London capitalists for \$2,000,000, so it is asserted by one of the part owners of the property in Vancouver.

This is one of the biggest deals ever recorded in British Columbia. Mr. Bowker, of the B. A. C., had a buying option on the property, and has been in London some time past waiting for its sale. It is now reported that he has closed the deal. There are 20 claims in the White Horse group, and the numerous owners pooled their interests. When the Rothschilds' engineers examined the properties last summer they reported that \$2,000,000 worth of ore had been exposed by a creek washing away the formation.

The claims were discovered by J. Porter, who was in humble circumstances before he made his big strike. Mr. Porter is a guest at the Hotel Vancouver.

Always avoid harsh purgative pills. They may make you sick and then leave you constipated. Carter's Little Liver Pills regulate the bowels and make you well. Use one pill.

Trenches Flooded

Heavy Storm Over Hostile Camps
by Tugela and Firing
Suspected.

Buller Makes an Important
Move After Consulting
With Roberts.

Ladysmith Casualties Only Half
First Report—Death of
Earl of Ava.

By Associated Press.

London, Jan. 12.—The Daily Telegraph has the following despatch from Frere Camp:

"A heavy storm has been raging all night, and there is every prospect that it will continue. The roads are impassable, and the rivers and sprouts are full.

"There has been no firing at Ladysmith or Colenso. The trenches must be filled with water. The Boers are holding Mount Hlangwane, but they are certainly quite isolated, as their bridge over the Tugela must have been carried away."

BULLER MOVING.

The war office received this morning the following despatch from Gen. Buller, dated Springfield, January 11, at 9:20 in the evening:

"I occupied the south bank of the Tugela river at Potgeiter's Drift this morning and seized pont. The river is in flood. The enemy is strongly entrenched about four and a half miles to the westward."

Springfield, from where Gen. Buller's despatch was sent, is 16 miles from Frere. The last news from Springfield was that it was held by the Johannesburg corps under Gen. Ben Viljoen, and that the Boers had big guns in position at Potgeiter's Drift, apparently eight miles north of Springfield and across the big Tugela. The possession of the drift and the bridge is regarded as of great importance.

It is reported here that Gen. Buller submitted his plan of campaign to Lord Roberts immediately after the latter landed, and that Roberts sanctioned it.

METHUEN'S COMMAND.

There is a belief in some quarters that Gen. Hector Macdonald has succeeded Gen. Semlin in command of the British force at Modder River. Lady Methuen, however, has issued an absolute contradiction of the rumor that Gen. Semlin is ill or was injured by falling off his horse.

EARL OF AVA DEAD.

It is officially reported this evening that the Earl of Ava has died of his wounds. He was born in 1863 and was the eldest son of the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, former governor-general of Canada, viceroy of India, and British ambassador at Paris.

The Earl died without recovering consciousness. He went out as war correspondent although latterly he had been on Sir Geo. White's staff. As the Earl never married, Lord Terence Blackwood, of the foreign office, who married Miss Florence Davis of New York, becomes heir to the marquise and the estates. Lord Basil Blackwood, the third son of the Marquis of Dufferin, is also in South Africa.

LADYSMITH CASUALTIES.

The war office has announced that the British casualties among the rank and file at Ladysmith on January 6 were 385 killed and 242 wounded, and amongst officers 13 killed and 27 wounded. Among the latter was Lieut.-Col. Henry Dick-Cunningham, V. C., commander of the second battalion of the Gordon Highlanders since 1897, who has since succumbed to his wounds. He was immensely popular everywhere, and his death will cause widespread sorrow.

CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND.

Nova Scotia Government Offers Five Thousand Dollars as a Beginning.

HALIFAX, Jan. 12.—(Special)—The government of Nova Scotia, in session today, decided to vote \$5,000 to the patriotic fund for the wives and children of the two Canadian contingents. While Nova Scotians will have the first claim upon this fund, the government has intimated its willingness to vote a substantial sum to the central fund for all Canadian volunteers.

See
The
Line of
YEOMANRY ENLISTMENTS.

Many Americans Offer but Only British Subjects Taken—Duke of Marlborough Accepted.

London, Jan. 12.—Mr. Reginald Wynne, chief of the Yeomanry recruiting office, says he has refused numerous offers of service made by Americans. Only British subjects are allowed to join. Consequently, he says, the report that several American roughriders have enlisted in the Yeomanry is incorrect. Some Britishers, however, who are alleged to have seen service with the American army in Cuba, have been accepted. The Duke of Marlborough has been accepted by the war office for service in the Yeomanry.

A TROOP FROM CEYLON.

London, Jan. 12.—Mr. Chamberlain has received telegrams from Ceylon, showing that the executive council has voted to send 125 mounted armed men to South Africa.

See
The
Line of
...TWO BIT...
BRIAR PIPES.

IN SHOW WINDOWS.
AT HARRY SALMON'S
THE CORNER.

Dairymen In Session.

Annual Meeting Opened at the Department of Agriculture Yesterday.

Eastern and American Experts Give Some Useful Information.

The sixth annual meeting of the British Columbia Dairymen's Association opened yesterday morning in the agricultural department of the parliament buildings. Among those present were J. R. Anderson, deputy minister of agriculture; R. M. Palmer, inspector of fruit pests; E. A. McDonald, Washington; H. C. Culver, Chicago; M. Freeman, publisher of Ranch and Range, Seattle; Prof. T. F. Shatt, Dominion chemist; C. Marker, superintendent of Dominion dairies, N. W. T.; Hon. Mr. Foster, Mr. Tisdall, M.P.P., Mr. Page, Mr. W. Ayward, of Medicine Hat, Mr. Collins, of Salt Spring Island.

The secretary read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved.

Mr. Page first addressed the meeting. He regretted that a great many members were absent on account of parliament being in session, for the farmers and dairymen of this province held position second to none if they would take more interest in the association. They should work for more recognition from the government. He reported satisfactory progress, and said that British Columbian dairymen would soon be able to produce all the butter that would be required by the province.

Mr. Haywood then reported of work done and to be done by the association. The exhibits of butter last year were a success, but butter kept for a long time in cold storage had been proved to be inferior to fresh butter. The report dealt with the advantages of sending butter to the creameries rather than direct to town from the farm. It would be necessary for the association to take up new plans, as the educational department had been done away with, and more energy devoted to the improvement of stock.

C. Marker, manager of the Dominion creamery spoke of his experience with cold storage in the West. He recognized that butter which had been kept in cold storage for three or four months would get a little off, but it would be better than if it was kept for the game length of time packed. The cold storage room in general use in Manitoba and Eastern Canada was built with several thicknesses of boards and with air spaces. Broken ice and salt was placed in twelve-inch galvanized iron pipes, which ran through from the top of the building.

Mr. Kinead stated that the cold storage in New Westminster was the same as the one he had, and stated that they must be built in the way to get the government bonus.

Mr. King thought that cold storage used in this province was a total failure for keeping butter. There were systems which were successful, and it would pay promoters to put in one of them here.

Mr. Culvert said that cold storage in the Eastern States was a great success. The cold room should be perfectly dry.

Mr. Kinead then read a paper. He said the farmers were not using the advantages which the province offered to winter dairying. The farmers were inclined to make butter, but did not have the equipment. This could be remedied by establishing cheese factories. There were two great things against the dairymen in this province. One was the lack of good roads, and the other the lack of accommodation on the river boats.

Mr. Foster agreed with Mr. Kinead that it would be great advantage to the dairymen to have improved roads in the province.

Mr. Sharpe stated that the consumption of cheese in British Columbia was very small. The farmers see the advantage of winter dairying and were doing more of it than formerly.

The secretary stated that an over-supply of butter had been got rid of last year by shipping to the Yukon.

Mr. Hayward said that the reason that the farmers did not go in for winter dairying was because the advantages were not laid before them. He did not think that the supply would ever be greater than the demand. Better results would be got if the cows were handled right in the first place.

Mr. Collins had experience in storage of butter, but did not think that the question was of much importance. Greater care should be taken in the handling of butter to be stored, the temperature should be even and there should be good ventilation. A temperature below freezing stops chemical action; but the butter should be consumed as soon as it was taken out of the cold storage. Sometimes two grades of cold storage butter were sold, the first grade being the inside of the package and the second being the outside.

Mr. Hayward made the following motion: "That the energies of the Dairymen's Association for 1900 be bent towards the importation of pure bred bulls, to be disposed of by auction or private sale, and that the association take up the transportation of pure bred live stock." The motion was seconded by Mr. Collins.

Mr. Sharpe agreed with the motion, but said there would be some difficulties in the way of the association taking up this work. Their agents would have to exert great caution in selecting stock so as to get good milking cows. He thought the short-horns were the best, and as half of the calves would be bulls a good profit can be made by raising them for beef.

Mr. Foster said that it would be difficult to get a breed which good beef could be got at the same time as good milk. He thought that it was better to stick to one of the old breeds.

Mr. Davison said that three or four years ago the farmers had the Jersey fad, and later they had the Holstein fad. Both these breeds would have been all right if they had been taken care of, but these cattle hardly ever saw the inside of a barn.

Mr. James agreed with Mr. Foster, and also said that there was no good improving the breed of stock unless proper care was taken of it.

The meeting then adjourned till 2 p.m.

After recess Mr. Marker spoke to the motion put by Mr. Hayward. He said that better rates on live stock could be got by communicating with the government. In Manitoba the farmers pay \$5 plus the freight at the shipping point.

Mr. Monroe said that swine that cost \$60 in the East would cost \$60 more to get them here. The breeders in the East were in the dark about the association car, and information should be distributed among them.

The motion was again taken up by Mr. Ayward, who said it was to bring out the policy of the association. All that had been said in regard to freight rates had been in individual cases, and better rates could be secured.

Mr. Freeman thought there should be a central school established where experiments could be made. Dairying could be developed here till we can make butter cheaper than can be done in the Western States.

The meeting then adjourned till 8 p.m.

On the association reassembling at

o'clock, there was a largely increased audience. The proceedings consisted of an address by Prof. Shatt on chemistry in relation to farming and dairying. First taking up winter dairying, he said he had watched the success of this in Ontario. Its advantages are extremely great. As a rule farmers work hard at dairying during the three summer months, and do nothing at it during the rest of the year; but it is necessary to have cows come in during the winter, and to do so in the spring, thus distributing the work over the whole twelvemonth. Labor on the farm can be handled far more profitably if kept occupied steadily all the year round, and the conditions of stock and of land would be greatly improved by the adoption of this system. He complained that in British Columbia the press devotes very little attention to farming and dairying. The whole business of agriculture, he said, is really an elaboration of dairying, and in fact the most important chemical process. He did not wish to be misunderstood as saying that it was necessary to be a chemist in order to be a successful dairymen. The first thing to be considered in this business is the man himself, very many people are farmers just because they have failed in everything else; but a farmer had better be a man without arms than without brains. Next to the man comes the cow. A cow is wanted that will be a good milk-making machine. The cow machine which takes the gross article of food and converts them into milk and butter fat. Logically we may go on a step further back to the soil itself, upon which everything depends. Therefore the profit the farmer is in direct proportion to the fertility of the soil. He then described the process by which the elements are taken from the soil and air and pass through plants and animals into refined dairy products. He referred to the exhaustion of lands in the East, saying that it was entirely unnecessary. Profitable farming requires that the soil shall be kept up to one standard of fertility. Prof. Shatt then dealt with the chemistry and physiology of plants. In this connection he mentioned the two classes of plants, one of which takes nitrogen from the air so that it can be returned to the soil in usable form, the other that which absorbs the nitrogen from the soil. Clover is the only representative of the former class, and its value as a fertilizer is well known. At the close of the address, Prof. Shatt gave a vote of thanks to Mr. Hall, and made a present of a check for \$5000 to be paid on the 1st of June at the Bank of Commerce. May be I was not in luck enough in here."

It must have been a case of love at first sight with "Arkansas Jim," for it was only in October last that Grace Anderson left Victoria after a successful engagement at the Delmonico theatre, she being booked for the Alaska and Yukon circuit by Mr. W. G. Stevens. However, Hall was not allowed to carry out his intentions without interruptions. Last year only one-quarter of the claim was worked and he got out \$3000.00. This year it is being worked with an electric plant. We are going to Paris in the spring, at least that is our present intention. Mr. Hall made me a present of a check for \$5000 to be paid on the 1st of June at the Bank of Commerce. May be I was not in luck enough in here."

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Reports Of The Hospital

Regular Monthly Meeting of the Directors Held Yesterday Evening.

Financial Committee Make Some Changes in Charges for Rooms.

The board of directors of the Jubilee hospital held their regular meeting last evening in the board of trade room. President H. Dallas Helmcken occupied the chair, and after the reading of the minutes of the last meeting by Secretary Elworthy, the following reports were read and adopted:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Gentlemen: The executive committee beg to report that on December 23 they met the Hon. Minister of Finance and presented to him more fully the report of the committee on ways and means, which report is embodied in the last annual printed report. After a very patient hearing he requested that the points raised be laid before him in writing in order that he might correctly acquaint his colleagues. The committee therefore acted upon this suggestion and now attach thereto a copy of that communication.

On the 23rd of December the committee interviewed his worship the mayor, C. E. Jeffers, in reference to the treatment of temporary insanity cases. At this interview the transfer to the hospital of city isolation hospital was discussed, but such transfer was not favored. Dr. Fraser was present and suggested that additional cottages be erected on the Jubilee hospital grounds, and the interview closed with the understanding that this matter be taken up with the in-coming mayor and council. With your permission it is proposed to carry out this understanding.

A complaint having been made by a patient recently occupying a private room, we requested that such complaint might be made in writing in order that it might be fully inquired into. The complainant not carrying out this no action could be taken.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ALEX. WILSON,
T. H. SHOTROLT,
JOSHUA DAVIES.
H. DALLAS HELMCKEN,
Executive Committee.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.
Gentlemen: I have the honor to present my report for the month of December, 1899. One hundred and four patients were treated at the hospital; total days' stay, 1,243; daily average cost of patients, \$37.24; daily average cost per patient, \$1.33. I would draw the board's attention to a patient named Callana, who has received all the benefits he can from residence in the hospital. He is nowhere to go, and I should like to receive the board's instructions with regard to him.

The Northern Pacific steamship Queen Adelaide arrived at 10 a.m., yesterday from Tacoma, heavily laden with freight for the Orient, and after receiving a few Chinese passengers and a quantity of freight at this port, sailed for Kobe, Japan. This company has a number of

KLONDIKE OUTFITS

Not complete without a supply of



GAIL BORDEN EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK.

Highest reputation for keeping quality; hence, no experiment; no loss.

BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK CO.

THE WILLAPA RETURNS.

Experienced Very Rough Weather on Her Trip From Northern Ports.

The steamer Willapa arrived last night from Port Essington and Northern Coast ports. Very disagreeable weather was experienced all the way down and when the Straits were entered the staunch vessel encountered exceptionally strong winds which tossed her about considerably. She brought down fourteen passengers and a very light cargo.

MARINE NOTES.

The Puget Sound & Alaska Steamship Association held a meeting in Seattle on Thursday afternoon, but transacted little business. The recent alleged cutting of rates by the steamer Townsend on her last trip North was discussed, but no action was taken. A committee of the Nome Miners' Association, nine men, met the association with a plan from the miners' association for harmonious action with reference to legislation for the new placer district. Aid was asked of the steamship association to help send a representative to Washington, D.C., in the interest of wholesome laws for the district.

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freighters chartered to accommodate their growing trade.

To the report that the schooner Sadie Turpel had been wrecked had no foundation in fact. The schooner simply sprang a leak while entering Abousett harbor, and was beached for repairs.

A letter was received from San Francisco yesterday, saying that the sealing schooner Diana was in Drake's Bay with 75 skins aboard.

The schooner Libby, which cleared on Wednesday for Abousett, was unable to get away yesterday, owing to the heavy gale that was blowing in the Straits.

Sleepless Nights caused by a persistent creeping cough. Perry-Pectoral easily cures the most severe cough. It soothes, heals, never fails to cure. Manufactured by the proprietors of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.

PERSONAL.

Walter Maling, who has been a resident of Victoria for nearly thirteen years, has just returned from a three months' visit to the parental home in Halifax, N.S. He noticed many changes in the old city, but found the people highly prosperous and contented. Mr. Maling returned by the C. P. R., arriving in Victoria last night.

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S. Barter, one of the members operating the Victoria Alpha, came over from Vancouver last evening, and is staying at the Domina.

W. Buxton, manager of the Lenora mine at Mount Steckler, is staying at the Domina.

Allan McIntosh, of Cariboo, and John Wilson, of Aschraft, are at the Oriental, R. B. Rothschild, the San Francisco coal and shipping merchant, is at the Drillard.

E. A. McDonald, and Miller Freeman, of Seattle; F. D. Culver, of St. Paul; F. T. Shutt, of Ottawa; T. A. Sharpe, of Agassiz, C. Marker, of Calgary; and John Kincaid, of New Westminster, who are here for the meetings of the Dalrymple's Association, and Farmer's Institute, are guests at the Drillard.

William Grant-Praser is seriously ill at Mount Steckler, staying at the Domina.

Mr. E. P. Davis, Q.C., of the firm of Davis, Marshall & Macneill, barristers, solicitors, etc., of Vancouver, and Mr. C. Gell, of the firm of Fulton & Ward, of Kamloops, have entered into partnership under the firm name of "Davis & Ward," and will open offices shortly in Nelson and Greenwood. Mr. Ward will reside at Nelson in charge of that office and will superintend the Greenwood branch for the present.

S. Schoen and wife and Miss Rieslinger leave by the Charmer this morning bound for their old home in Hungary. Mr. and Mrs. Schoen will be absent from this city about a year.

Croups, Coughs and Colds are all quickly cured by Perry-Pectoral. It lessens the cough almost instantly, and cures readily the most obstinate cold. Manufactured by the proprietors of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.

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Nature Assisted.

Nature for the lack of a man's assistance often gets out of gear. Like a mill dam that springs a leak, if it is not properly and promptly repaired, the leak enlarges until for lack of water the mill stops.

Every little irregularity of the system is a drain on your vitality. What in itself seems slight may cause a distressing disease.

Abbey's Effervescent Salt gives health to the system by helping nature to help herself. It starts in at the seat of the trouble, and cures the cause of disease, and by aiding the organs of the body to do their work properly, it eliminates all illness and disease from the system. Abbey's Effervescent Salt enables the system to obtain the maximum of nourishment from the food digested.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Price, 60 cts. per large bottle. Trial size, 25 cts.

ESQUIMALT-NANAIMO RY.

New Time Card to Take Effect Saturday, December 2nd.

Leave Victoria Daily - 9:00 a.m.
Leave Victoria Saturday - 9:00 a.m. and 3:10 p.m.
Arrive Victoria D'y except Sunday - 11:45 a.m.
Arrive Victoria Saturday - 11:45 a.m. and 6:25 p.m.
Arrive Victoria Sunday - 6:20 p.m.

Excursion Tickets on sale to and from all Stations on Saturday and Sunday, good to return on Monday.

GEO. L. COURTNEY,
Traffic Manager

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Canadian Pac Navigation Co. Ltd.

WHARF ST., VICTORIA.

Time Table No. 47.—Taking Effect November 1, 1899.

Victoria to Vancouver—Daily, except Saturday, at 1 a.m., Sunday 11 p.m. Vancouver to Victoria—Daily at 1 o'clock p.m. or on arrival of C. P. R. No. 1 train.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster—Monday, Tuesday and Lulu Island—Sunday, at 12 o'clock p.m. Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. Sunday to New Westminster connects with C. P. R. Train No. 1 going East Monday, and Friday 7 o'clock. Pender and Morley Islands—Friday at 7 o'clock. Leave New Westminster for Victoria—Sunday at 6 o'clock p.m.; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock. Pender and Morley Islands—Thursday at 7 o'clock.

NORTHERN ROUTE.

Steamships of this company will leave for Port Simpson and intermediate ports, via Vancouver, the 15th each month, at 8 o'clock p.m.

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.

Steamships of this company will leave every Wednesday for Wrangel, Dyea and Skagway at 8 p.m.

ALASKA ROUTE.

Steamships of this company will leave every Wednesday for Wrangel, Dyea and Skagway at 8 p.m.

SS. AMUR

At double bottomed

—FOR—

CAPE NOME

—ON—

MAY 1ST, 1900

The Amur has been thoroughly overhauled and specially fitted up for this service, and is provided with accommodation for passengers and freight of an exceptionally suitable character.

For rates and particular information apply to the company's office, Wharf street, Victoria.

G. A. CARLETON, C. S. BAXTER, Gen. Freight Agent.

C. S. BAXTER, Passenger Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC Railway.

Soo Pacific Line.

PACIFIC TO ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE.

Palace and Tourist Sleeper through to Toronto, Montreal, Boston and St. Paul.

Tickets to and from all points in Canada, United States and Europe.

For folders, pamphlets and full information, apply to

E. J. COYLE, A. G. P. A., Vancouver.

B. W. GREER, Cor. Fort and Government, Victoria.

FRANK HIGGINS, Solicitor for the Applicants.

RICHARD JONES, Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for an act to incorporate a company to construct, operate and maintain a line of railway from Victoria, British Columbia, or some other suitable point at or near the south end of Vancouver Island, to Hardy Bay or some other suitable point or near the northern shore of the said island, with power to construct branch lines to any points that may be selected on the coasts of the said island, and as part of the said line of railway to take the same through the land or water rights of existing railroads, or any arrangement with existing railroads on the said island; and to operate and maintain lines of steamships and car ferries between the said line of railway or any of the branch lines and any suitable point in British Columbia, the State of Washington, United States of America, and the Territory of Alaska, United States of America, to construct and maintain docks, wharves and terminals, and telephone lines, assuring to Passengers the best service known. Luxurious coaches, electric lights, steam heat, of the very latest design.

LANGLEY, LOGAN & CO., General Agents.

NOTICE is hereby given that one month after date application will be made to the Governor-in-Council for approval of the plans and site of a wharf erected on and opposite Lot 800A, and on opposite Lot 800B, all of the said lots being situated in Victoria City, in the Province of British Columbia. Plans of each of the said lots have been deposited with the Department of Public Works at Ottawa, and in the Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C., October 12, 1899.

For the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, Limited, and for William T. L. Mount, A. C. Mount, Helen G. Jones, Ethel M. Helmcken, and Richard Jones, the owners of Lot 800A.

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1890.

Published by
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Limited Liability,
40, 27 Broad Street Victoria, B.C.
W. H. ELLIS, Manager.

ROUGH RIDERS ATTENTION.

Lord Strathcona's munificent offer to equip four hundred rough riders for South Africa has been accepted and so has the offer of British Columbia to send a company of mounted men. The men are to be recruited in the Northwest Territories and British Columbia. This gives our province the opportunity which has been so ardently desired.

We understand that His Worship Mayor Hayward intends to call a meeting to be held in the city hall on some evening next week for the purpose of passing suitable resolutions and taking any steps that may be thought necessary in this connection.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE WAR.

Gen. Buller appears to have begun his long expected flank movement, although in a direction different to that expected. His despatch announcing that he had occupied the south bank of the Tugela was sent from Springfield. This village is on the highway from Frere to Harrismith by way of Bethany. It may also be reached by highway from Estcourt. It is about sixteen miles from Frere and about twenty from Estcourt. Potgeiter's Drift, or rapid, where the bridge is that Buller has seized, may be six and possibly eight miles north of Springfield. It is from ten to twelve miles from Ladysmith and about the same distance from Bester's station, on the line of railway between Ladysmith and Harrismith. The estimates of distances are, however, only approximations, and the maps vary so greatly as to be untrustworthy. The distances given above are from the map of Ladysmith and vicinity issued by the Intelligence Department of the War Office. This movement, it is suggested, is intended as a feint to cover an attack upon the Boer position on the Inhlawu mountain, which lies south of the Tugela and about as far east of Frere as Springfield is to the west. This may be so, but on the other hand it seems as though the occupation of a crossing of the Tugela to the west of the Boer lines is more than a mere feint. If Buller can get a considerable force across the river here, he may be able to force his way north and so render the Boer position along the river on either side of Colenso of very little value. He probably has a sufficient number of men to keep the enemy busy in front, while their heavy guns are, while he works around their flank.

Our losses at Ladysmith on the occasion of the late Boer repulse were heavy, but not as much so as at first reported. Thirteen officers and 135 of the rank and file were killed, and 27 officers and 242 of the rank and file wounded, in all 148 killed and 269 wounded, or a total casualty list of 417—about half what we were told in the first despatch. The Boer loss is said to have been very much greater. In this connection reference may be made to the ridiculous Pretoria yarn that the enemy had only four killed in the assault. How ridiculous this claim is will be realized when we remember that they were repulsed. The idea of an attack being repulsed when only four men had been killed is too absurd even for Boer crudity.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE NORTH.

The board of trade has acted wisely in bringing up the development of Omineca for consideration. The expression "Omineca" when used in this connection must be taken in the wide sense of embracing the whole northern interior of the province. This is a subject upon which too little has been heard recently. When the British Pacific project was before the public very much appeared in the press concerning this portion of the province. Of late years news of the progress of the mining operations in the valleys of Manson, Germanman and other creeks has been all the reading public has been told in this connection. The consequence has been that people have got out of the way of thinking of this portion of the province as one that is adapted for settlement, and some of those who have come lately to the Coast are disposed to take very little stock in what is occasionally said about it. To such people and to the province generally we wish to say that ten years ago those who looked forward to great things for British Columbia based their anticipations upon Cariboo, Omineca and the great region lying between these districts and the Pacific. Kootenay was hardly taken into account. There had been some rich placers at widely separated points in the southern portion of the province, but they had been worked out, and all that used to be said about that prosperous and growing region was that in a few places the excellence of the soil and the favorable nature of the climate made it likely that fruit growing would be a very profitable industry. If a few people thought otherwise, they were never able to impress their faith upon others. Every one then looked to the North as the source of British Columbia's future greatness. Then unexpectedly Kootenay forged to the front, and engrossed the attention of every one. A new population came into the province, and when those who remembered about what was known and what was expected from the region on the other side of the Canadian Pacific, ventured to express the belief

OUR FRIENDLY NEIGHBORS.

The Seattle army was packed a night or two ago by an audience composed largely of ladies, assembled to hear Great Britain denounced and to pass resolutions of sympathy with the Boers. We do not propose to deal with the speeches or the speakers, but a few observations seem called for. The people who held this meeting are the same, to all intents and purposes, as those who invited our citizen soldiery to go over to Seattle year before last and join with them in celebrating the Fourth of July. They are the same people who wished our regiment to go over and help them celebrate the return of the Washington volunteers from Manila, the same people whose sons and brothers the people of Victoria turned out in thousands to welcome on their way home from fighting their country's battles. They are the same people who beslobbered the British Empire with praise when we alone of all the nations of the world extended sympathy to them at the time of their war with Spain. They are a very grateful, a very friendly lot. Our people will understand in future at what value to reckon their protestations of good will.

A MATTER OF ALLIES.

The government papers are making a great deal of talk about the relations of the opposition and Mr. Martin. We confess not to be able to see why. There is no mystery about those relations. The opposition stands just where it did. Mr. Martin has fallen out with the people with whom he formerly worked in concert, but with whom he never pretended to have any sympathy. It suits his purpose to aid the opposition in his own way in ousting the government. The opposition are not so absurd as to refuse his assistance. They know that

when this desirable end has been reached, their ways and Mr. Martin's will diverge, unless he can see that his duty to the province requires that he should throw his assistance to the present opposition party. But that is for him to decide. The opposition do not expect his support after a government defeat, and if he accedes it will do so of his own free will. It might be possible for the opposition, if placed in power, to frame such a policy that Mr. Martin would feel constrained to give it his support, but at present this seems to be a very unlikely consummation, for the junior member for Vancouver is of that peculiar make-up that he must be "aut Caesar, aut nullus," and as Caesar neither the opposition nor the province would receive him. But all this is in the future. Probably the reasons why Mr. Martin wishes to oust the government, those that inspire Mr. Higgins in the same laudable desire, and those that prevail with any individual member of the old opposition party may be very different. But are all the members of the government party, or of the government itself, influenced by the same reasons? Does Mr. Semlin wish to hold office for the same reason as Mr. Cotton does? Well, hardly; for Mr. Cotton hopes if they can weather the cape, his trick at the wheel will come. Is there any real sympathy between, say, Mr. Wells and Mr. Neill? Are they not as wide asunder in their political ideas as their respective constituencies, and the breadth of the whole province lies between them? Does the member from—well, no matter where—who supports the government so as to avoid if possible a dissolution, claim that he is in sympathy with the member from another constituency, who is known to be in the house simply as the hired man of a corporation, which has no other object at present than to do injury to another corporation which is supposed to be friendly to the opposition? The gulf between Mr. Martin and Mr. Turner may be wide, but there are equally wide ones on the other side of the house.

THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

Mr. Higgins in his speech upon the address touched upon the eight-hour law, and expressed his surprise that the government had not proposed dealing with it in any way. He said that the least that could have been done was to propose the appointment of a royal commission to examine into the working of the law, and report upon the whole question. We have felt for some time that this was the best way to deal with this important question, and if coupled with the appointment of the Commission there was a provision suspending the operation of the law pending a report from the commission, we believe the difficulties between the mine owners and the miners would automatically adjust themselves, and in the end an agreement would be reached as to legislation, which would be satisfactory to all concerned. The working miners of British Columbia are as a rule reasonable men, and so are the mine owners, and if they could be got together with the law temporarily out of the way, they would readily reach an understanding. "Peace with honor" is possible between the contending interests, if the legislature only smooths the way.

NOTICE.

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The Seattle army was packed a night or two ago by an audience composed largely of ladies, assembled to hear Great Britain denounced and to pass resolutions of sympathy with the Boers. We do not propose to deal with the speeches or the speakers, but a few observations seem called for. The people who held this meeting are the same, to all intents and purposes, as those who invited our citizen soldiery to go over to Seattle year before last and join with them in celebrating the Fourth of July. They are the same people who wished our regiment to go over and help them celebrate the return of the Washington volunteers from Manila, the same people whose sons and brothers the people of Victoria turned out in thousands to welcome on their way home from fighting their country's battles. They are the same people who beslobbered the British Empire with praise when we alone of all the nations of the world extended sympathy to them at the time of their war with Spain. They are a very grateful, a very friendly lot. Our people will understand in future at what value to reckon their protestations of good will.

A MATTER OF ALLIES.

The government papers are making a great deal of talk about the relations of the opposition and Mr. Martin. We confess not to be able to see why. There is no mystery about those relations. The opposition stands just where it did. Mr. Martin has fallen out with the people with whom he formerly worked in concert, but with whom he never pretended to have any sympathy. It suits his purpose to aid the opposition in his own way in ousting the government. The opposition are not so absurd as to refuse his assistance. They know that



James Buchanan & Co.

SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS AND BLENDERS,
GLASGOW, LEITH, LONDON, GLENLIVET.

By Appointment—purveyors to Her Majesty The Queen and
H. R. H. The Prince of Wales.

Suppliers—to the British Houses of Parliament.

Matured by Age, With Unsurpassable Flavor
and Absolutely Pure.

Lawrence A. Wilson & Co.

Sole Agents for Canada.

Montreal.

that something ought to be done to develop its latent resources, these newcomers laughed them to scorn. Yet it is as true now as ever it was that in Cariboo and Omineca there are large areas of excellent hydraulic ground, that there are many deposits of metalliferous ores, that there is a wide expanse of country fit for grazing and millions of acres of fertile farming land, where the long days of summer make the profitable cultivation of crops of almost every kind possible. It is as true now as it was when Alexander Mackenzie and George Simpson explored the great Central Plateau and its vicinity, that in that portion of the province there may be established many prosperous communities.

It is not necessary to make an argument on this point to Victoria readers, or to go into details. A simple reminder of what is already within their knowledge will be sufficient; but it is important to point out to them the necessity of being on the alert so as to see that the highways by which the resources of this great region will be developed shall be located so as to advance the interests of their city. It is practically certain that within five years a railway will be built into Northern British Columbia from the East, and when this has been done and traffic has been given an eastern trend it will be no easy matter to divert it in this direction, no matter what we may do. Kootenay is teaching us lessons in this regard. Nothing is to be gained by refusing to recognize this fact; there is no advantage in finding fault with the powers that be, through whose policy the construction of such a line of railway has been made possible. The Colonist has contained from time to time many articles regarding the resources of the northern part of the province. They were written with the hope that the people of Victoria would be a unit in an effort to secure some means of opening that part of the province. These articles, which produced little or no effect here, except an occasional complimentary reference from some one on the street, have been read with interest in the East, and Eastern capitalists have asked for further information on the subject. Two very prominent railway promoters from Eastern Canada, not at that time acting in concert, called upon the Colonist for the purpose of obtaining all the information at its disposal concerning this region and both of them afterwards sent to Victoria for copies of all reports and maps that would be of value in the study of routes and the resources of the country. Meanwhile Victoria's own people, who have so much at stake, have remained dormant. Surely there is call for a new departure in this regard.

The Rossland Miner stumbled upon a home truth in its issue of the 10th. It says that "20,000 snares" were sold on the Exchange the day before. Thus does the intelligent compositor inadvertently hit the mark occasionally.

Dr. McKechnie was good enough to say yesterday that the Colonist's opinions were always right in its opinion. The genial physician of the Vancouver Coal Company has diagnosed the case accurately. The Colonist never expresses an opinion which it does not think is right. May we ask him if he can truthfully say the same?

The Rossland Miner stumbled upon a home truth in its issue of the 10th. It says that "20,000 snares" were sold on the Exchange the day before. Thus does the intelligent compositor inadvertently hit the mark occasionally.

Are none of the newspapers supporting the government going to defend Mr. Semlin from the charges of breach of trust and absolute incapacity made against him on the floor of the legislature by Mr. Joseph Martin? What Mr. Martin said is either true or it is not true. If it is not true, it can at least be denied. Only a few months ago the government press swore by everything that Mr. Martin said. The Colonist did not. When Mr. Martin said anything which this paper did not agree with, we joined issue with him without delay. But the above matters are of such a nature that we cannot be expected to know anything about them. On the other hand the government press ought to know all about them. Why do they not at least deny what their former idol has stated?

Northern British Columbia must be opened from the coast, if not only Victoria, but Vancouver also, is to enjoy the full benefit of what is there accomplished. There will be an eastern connection later, but what we want is the first chance at the business to be developed. So as not to arouse political controversy, we shall let by-gones be by-gones, and not speak of what might have been accomplished under other circumstances than those existing to-day, and come to what can be done now. What is needed is a railroad from some point on the northern coast of the mainland, so located as to open the way both to the Omineca and the Yukon. The province can afford to contribute largely towards securing the construction of such a line. In connection with this a railway to the north end of Vancouver Island is essential. Given these things and Victoria and Vancouver can obtain control of the district in question and hold it against Eastern competition. Without such means of communication these cities will be handicapped in the worst possible way. Can this be brought about? We believe it can be, but we also believe it will not be unless we ourselves show a disposition to bring it about. The citizens of Victoria spoke on Thursday in no uncertain terms for improved facilities of transportation. By an almost unprecedented majority they elected as mayor a gentleman, who made this the signal feature of his platform. Let this be followed up. The board of trade expressed its views yesterday. Let the people express theirs in public meetings. Let us go to the local and provincial government as men who are in earnest, who know what we want and mean to get it. Let us make up our minds as to what we need, and by energetic and persistent clamor make our

A very useful little table was recently published by the late Peter J. Leech, of Victoria, entitled:

"Four Angles With out Logarithms."

It was originally intended for the use of surveyors in Canada, but the results obtained were sufficiently accurate to be of great service to navigators in the latitudes mentioned, viz., 40° degrees to 60° degrees north, and 40° degrees to 60° degrees south.

Should the navigator prefer to determine his longitude in the usual manner, Mr. Leech's table will prove invaluable as ordering a road chart through his work. Copies of the table may be had at the bookstore, or at the office of the Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Victoria.

PRICE \$2.00

DR. A. W. CHASE'S 25c. CATARRH CURE ...

Is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, expels the mucus, cures Catarrh and Hay Fever, etc. All dealers or Dr. A. W. Chase, MacLean Co., Toronto, and 37th St.

SPENCER'S

Winter Sale . . .

FOR FIVE DAYS

Commencing

Tuesday January 16

REDUCTIONS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

BRITISH COLUMBIA TANNING CO.

LIMITED.

Rock Bay
Victoria, B.C.

Buckskin Dressed for Glove, lace and
Lash Leather.

Highest cash price paid for Hides,
Pelts and Skins.

Canadian Pacific Navigation Co. Ltd.

Seven Per Cent. Debentures.

Notice is hereby given that in conformity with the conditions upon which the above named debentures were issued, the due date of debentures to be paid off at par on the 15th of February next, will take place at the company's office, Wharf street, Victoria, B. C., on Wednesday, the 24th Inst., at 11 a.m.

The numbers of the drawn debentures will be duly advertised for the information of the holders thereof.

F. W. VINCENT,
Secretary.

Wharf Street, Victoria, January 8th, 1890.

NOTICE

To intending purchasers of land suitable

...FOR...

Farms

Chicken Ranches

Nurseries

Market Gardens

Orchards

Milk Ranches

OR Suburban Homes.

The CLOVERDALE FARM ESTATE consists of some 400 acres, lying immediately north of Tolmie Avenue, between Saanich Road and Cook Street. Quadra street, a well-graded street, runs through the property, the city water main following the line of Cook street. Portion of it lying on the city boundary line has been divided into one and five acre blocks, suitable for SUBURBAN HOMES, and offers some splendid lots for building, and at the figures we can sell at it would PAY YOU TO INVESTIGATE and buy an acre or two, instead of one lot in town. The balance has been divided into 8, 10, 12 and 20 acre pieces SUITABLE FOR FARMING, GARDENING, etc. There is a variety of soil to choose from, some of it being as GOOD LAND as you could possibly want. The bulk of the land is only TWO MILES FROM THE CITY HALL. This is a VERY GREAT ADVANTAGE, as you can dispose of your produce to the private consumer and get the highest market prices. THERE IS MONEY IN WORKING a piece of land so situated, as good prices can always be obtained off the consumer for milk, butter, eggs, etc. We are offering the land at EXCEPTIONALLY LOW FIGURES. After a certain proportion is disposed of the PRICES WILL BE RAISED, as the owners cannot afford to sell much at the present figures. The PRESENT PRICES make quite a consideration to purchasers, and if for nothing else you ought to buy it, as it would be a GOOD SAFE INVESTMENT. EASY TERMS will be given to those who wish it, deferred payments at 6 per cent. Further particulars will be willingly given.

APPLY TO...

OR TO...

Swinerton & Oddy,

Lee & Fraser,

106 GOVERNMENT STREET

TROUNCE AVE.

Are to be had at the office

THE COLONIST. In any

quantity desired.

Nelson "GRANITE," The Finest
on the coast

For Price Apply to

Thos. Bradbury, Victoria & Vancou-

rv.

Telephone 3.

P. O. Box

VICTORIA TIDES.

By Mr. Napier Denison.

The zero of the accompanying scale corresponds to 14 feet of water in the channel off Shoal Point, and 18½ feet above the sill of the Esquimalt dry dock.

Saturday, Jan. 13.		Sunday, Jan. 14.	
Time.	Height above zero	Time	Height above zero
3:30 a.m.	10 2 feet.	4:00 a.m.	10 3 feet
6:50 a.m.	9 7 feet.	1:30 p.m.	9 1 feet.
11:55 a.m.	9 8 feet.	1:00 p.m.	9 6 feet.
8:00 p.m.	2 0 feet.	:00 p.m.	2 0 feet.

The "Absent-Minded Beggar" is the man who forgets to insure until sickness makes it impossible. We have a new form of Insurance that will certainly suit you. Send us your age and we will send you memo. of cost and full particulars.

HEISTERMAN & CO.,
District Managers,
Mutual Life Ins. Co. of N. Y.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Blue Ribbon Tea is simply delicious.

Carpenters' Tools at Cheapside.

Majestic Ranges at Cheapside.

Tea and Dinner Sets at Cheapside.

Smoke "Nugget Cigar," Meiss & Co.

Drink "Hondi," purest and best of Ceylon teas.

Air Tight Stoves, perfect beauties, at Clarke & Pearson's.

Full score of "Messiah" at Fletcher Bros.

Mrs. Lombard will resume her music teaching January 4, at 56 Collinson street.

Golf.—Just arrived, a splendid stock of Golf Goods a Henry Short & Sons, 72 Douglas street.

Some specialties in French Lace Curtains, only a few pairs of each pattern, Weller Bros.

You boil potatoes, but you brew tea. To do so properly consult the directions in the packets of "HONDI."

Early Blossoms.—A little bunch of pear blossoms from Spring Ridge reached the Colonist yesterday. Is not this the earliest on record?

Five hundred pairs of Lace Curtains in the very latest styles. The quality, design and price will suit all-comers. Weller Bros.

On Monday next, opening of new store, Table delicacies and provisions, 70 B Douglas street, Buswick block.

Committee Meeting.—The committee of twenty-five for the institute for deaf and dumb pupils will meet in the school room, A.O.U.W. hall on Wednesday evening.

N. W. FAWCETT & CO.
49 GOVERNMENT ST.
FOR PURE DRUGS
PREScription WORK A SPECIALTY
Dr. Williams' Cough Cure Cures when others fail

Pleasant Party.—Mr. and Mrs. Fairall last evening entertained a large party of friends at a dance in their hall, Victoria West, and a very pleasant evening was spent.

The New Council.—Mayor-elect Hayward and the Aldermen-elect will be sworn in at 11:30 this morning by Mr. Justice Martin at the court house. In yesterday's account of the election Mr. Joseph Phillips' name was inadvertently omitted from the list of candidates. Mr. Phillips was fifth on the list but not far behind ex-Alderman MacGregor, who was defeated by but one vote.

Charge Dismissed.—Magistrate Hall sitting in the provincial police court yesterday dismissed the charge against Capt. O. Rice of the American ship Hawaiian. Isolates of an infraction of the quarantining regulations, Capt. Rice admitted that there were more men on the ship than shown on the bill of health but stated that they were deserters who had returned to the ship at Honolulu after men had been engaged in their places. In his evidence he said he told Dr. Watt this as soon as he boarded the ship and he further said that he had not sworn to the answers that according to the regulations he was required to give to a set of questions. It was on this latter point that the charge was dismissed.

Clean, cold cash—a discount of 20 per cent. on all cash sales of over one dollar until January 31st in all lines of clothing, men's furnishings, hats, etc., at Reid's winter clearance sale, 122 Government street.

Electric Light Fittings.

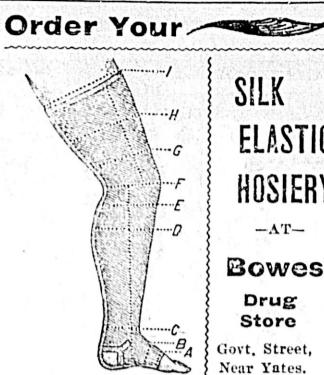
Graceful, Elegant,

Novel.

Call and Inspect Our New Stock.

G. C. Hinton & Co.

62 Government Street.



Ralph Smith Flays Old Ally.

Ex-Attorney General Denounced as Dishonorable, Bombastic and a Bluffer.

But Debate on Address Continues Without Word In Premier's Defence.

Mr. Higgins' Criticism of the Ministry—A Voice from the Interior.

Epworth League.—At the literary meeting of the Epworth League of the Metropolitan Methodist church, Pandora street, on Monday evening, the Rev. J. P. Hicks will deliver an address, referring principally to the various interesting features of his recent trip to the "old land." A graphophone has also been procured for the occasion, which will render several musical selections during the evening.

As a brace Jesse Moore never fails.

To Organize.—A meeting will be held in the officers' mess room at the drill hall on Tuesday afternoon on Tuesday afternoon at 3:15 p.m. for the purpose of organizing a branch of the "Old Soldiers' Wives' League" in Victoria. The wives, mothers, and sisters of all officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Fifth regiment are requested to be present, also any ladies who take an interest in the militia.

A Lunar Rainbow.—At six o'clock last night an exquisite rainbow was clearly visible over the Sooke Hills. At that time the moon was shining brightly in the East; and the sky was clear overhead though doubtless rain was falling further West; hence the beautiful prismatic rainbow effects, which was usually attribute to the sun's direct rays, were in this case produced by the borrowed light of the sun thrown from the moon's surface upon the falling rain drops.

On the opening of the house with prayer by Rev. Mr. Clay,

A PETITION

Was presented by Mr. Clifford, for the incorporation of the Kitimat and Caledonia Company, Ltd., to build a wagon road from the head of Kitimat Arm to Hazelton.

THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

Mr. Higgins, before the orders of the day were taken up, enquired of the Premier when the house might expect to receive the correspondence asked for with regard to the operation of the eight-hour law in the Kootenay mines? He regarded this matter as of extreme urgency, and the settlement of the existing complaints from the Sloane district as of great importance to the interests of the province.

Hon. Mr. Semlin replied that no time would be lost, and he hoped to present the documents in question on Monday.

DEBATING THE SPEECH.

MR. RALPH SMITH, in resuming the debate upon His Honor's speech, said that he did not propose to confine himself in any way to replying to the junior member for Vancouver who had preceded him—although he would have greatly desired to have had Mr. Martin present, as in his absence he would leave much unsaid that otherwise he would not. He admitted his own inability to meet upon equal terms in debate the junior member for Vancouver, whose long political and professional training placed him in a position of marked advantage, yet he would state the facts plainly in regard to Mr. Martin's position and statements, and leave these facts to the consideration of the house.

Referring first, however, to the address of the opposition leader, he took issue with that gentleman's declaration that the present government enjoyed its existence unconstitutionally and had been unconstitutionally brought into existence. He asserted that the members on the government side represented the great majority of the voters of British Columbia, and had been so careful of the interests of those voters during their tenure of office as to have no fear in improving their position whenever they should meet the country.

With respect to the treatment of the late Attorney-General in the government, which Mr. Turner had referred to as shameful and unfair, he pointed that gentleman and the public to the files of the opposition's chief organ, the Colonist, which in January last had been persistent in charging the then Attorney-General with all manner of wrongdoing, and had dragged him through the mire day after day. In taking issue with the government upon Mr. Martin's dismissal and taking up the cudgels for the junior member for Vancouver, the opposition leader therefore repudiated and denied the charges which in January last had been so persistently made by their own members in papers.

It has been well known fact that all was not unbroken harmony in the family circle of the late government—that the administration led by Mr. Turner contained certain elements which were fatal to its popularity and its existence. Yet the leader of that government had not possessed sufficient courage to face the issue and rid his cabinet of the objectionable influence—Mr. Semlin's course proving that he at least was not in this unfortunate position. As a matter of fact, the opposition leader's present sympathy with Mr. Martin was very largely hypocritical. He seemed ready to express sympathy—do anything—go almost to any length in order to gain support and at all costs accomplish the overthrow of the government. There was no manner of unrighteousness that he would not embrace in order to secure the reins of power.

Dealing with the cry of the opposition that this government had accomplished nothing; it should not be forgotten that they had started severely handicapped. They had, before they could make progress, to get their house in order, and place affairs on such a footing that business could be advanced.

The finances of the general ministerial department were in a wretched shape when the new government came in, and it was necessary to re-establish the credit of the country and get the administration down to a legitimate, economic

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(Continued from Fifth Page.)
to take. The decision being reached, however, Mr. Martin had immediately repudiated his promise to accept the verdict of the caucus, and placed himself in active antagonism to the party—which party stood for the principles of which he had been a foremost champion.

The whole matter of his political support thus became with Mr. Martin a matter of personal nature. In honor he should have remained faithful to party and principles—in reality he at once bussed himself with the work of wrecking that government and jeopardizing those principles. It was for this that he had been compelled to abandon his support of Mr. Martin—he could not follow any man who thought more of gratifying his own personal ends and personal spites than of carrying out good government.

With reference to Mr. Martin's unpardonable attack upon the leader of the opposition—

Government voices—Leader of the government, you mean.

Mr. Smith (correcting himself)—Yes, leader of the government—

Col. Baker (sotto voce)—Coming events—

With respect to Mr. Martin's attack upon the leader of the government, it was such an example of cowardly vilification as could only work disadvantage to the man guilty of it. Mr. Martin had claimed that Mr. Semlin, in accepting the task of forming a government, had committed a distinct breach of trust, well knowing that he was not the acknowledged leader of his party, even at the time of the general election, and that there had at that time been no recognized leader of the party—yet what were the facts? It was only necessary to refer to the documents passing between the Lieutenant-Governor and the Premier—at that stirring time, to disprove Mr. Martin's statements out of his own mouth. The Governor, in asking Mr. Semlin to form a government, said that he did so after having had an interview with Mr. Martin, in which Mr. Martin had assured him that there was no division in the party on the question of leadership—and that he (Mr. Martin) looked to Mr. Semlin as the leader.

Mr. Martin had made extended reference to the means he himself had adopted to reach the house on the opening day of the session, and had endeavored to make capital out of the fact that he (Mr. Smith) had in his pocket a pass given him by the C. P. R. and good over the lines of that company in British Columbia. He might say that he had used such a pass, end that he had once used it—when he visited the East as the representative of British Columbia at the labor congress. As a result he had been able to save the cost of a ticket, to the labor body that he represented. But he denied that there was any parallel or similarity between his acceptance or use of this complimentary transportation upon the regular trains of the C. P. R., and Mr. Martin's utilization of a special steamer and train provided solely to bring him to the Capital, and to secure which it had been necessary to disappoint regular travellers, set aside the steamer's schedule, and delay Her Majesty's mails for twenty-four hours.

Even without recognition of these facts, he found fault chiefly with Mr. Martin for his flimsy, paltry endeavor to evade the fair, honest and self-evident facts. Mr. Martin had told the house that he had heard there was to be a steamer going over to Nanaimo. He had happened to hear this; he had happened to catch the steamer; had happened to find a carriage waiting; he had happened to get on board the special train—and so he got here. No one would of course believe for a moment that he had not known and taken advantage of all these arrangements to enable him to get here; if he had said plainly and honestly "Yes—I did form a combination with Mr. Dunsmuir to defeat the government, and I used his special train and special steamer"—he could at least have given him credit for being manly and straightforward. As it was he had acted the part of a feeble hypocrite.

Mr. Martin had gone to great trouble to compare Mr. Dunsmuir with the C. P. R. in their mutual relation to organized labor. The C. P. R. recognized and dealt with organized labor in all their departments; while Mr. Dunsmuir had objected to an organization of his employees for their mutual protection and strength. This was the only cause of antagonism. Mr. Dunsmuir had ever given to him. In this case of the special steamer and train Mr. Martin had again proven himself—not the fighter he was at first supposed to be but a bluffer of the worst order. His same bluffing tactics were again displayed when he made the proposition to three of the ministers and to himself (Mr. Smith) that they resign their seats and contest the ridings against him. Not only was this bluff a sample of bombast carrying no weight at all—it was something that savored very strongly of the race-track or the pool-

room, but was altogether out of place in a legislative assembly.

In connection with the Nanaimo Herald, of which he was quite prepared to admit that he and the President of the Council were virtually the proprietors, and as for the paragraphs to which Mr. Martin had taken especial exception, he would say that personally he did not approve of them, and would not have suggested or concurred in their publication. The Nanaimo Herald had, however, an editor and the editor of a paper had a right to exercise some liberty of thought, action and judgment. He did not intend to deprive the editor of the Herald of the right to think for himself, and exercise his own discretion as to what he printed. If the editor had been under Mr. Martin's control and had published something with which he disagreed, he would have been hanged at once. This was where they were differently constituted. As a matter of fact both the editor of the Herald and Mr. Martin were old Manitobans, with a grudge to settle, and as the editor was alert, he had merely in this one instance carried out the same methods of attack pursued by Mr. Martin all the time.

Reverting next to Mr. Martin's so-called violation of all principles of honor in disclosing confidences of cabinet and caucus, and pursuing the system of personal attack, the member for South Nanaimo declared that such tactics would do him no good with the right-thinking people of British Columbia. Mr. Martin's address of Wednesday had indeed been intended much less for the house than for the electors, in anticipation of a general election—which so far as he (Mr. Smith) was concerned could not be brought on any too soon to suit. He concluded by asserting that he stood by the government because it had in his opinion done more for the people than any other British Columbia government. He believed that this government enjoyed the confidence of the country as well as the house, and he advocated a test by appeal to the people at the earliest convenient date.

As for Mr. Martin and organized labor, he maintained that last Saturday's meeting at Nanaimo had been a true, spontaneous expression of the feelings of Nanaimo two-thirds of the electors expressing themselves thereto. He closed by reading the resolution of this meeting, and also a resolution passed by the Victoria trades and labor council on the evening of the 10th instant at a special meeting, continuing their confidence in, sympathy for, and support to the present government, and declaring that Mr. Joseph Martin's course is viewed with disfavor and suspicion.

MR. HIGGINS, rising to respond to the member for South Nanaimo, who had given him particular attention, was received with applause. He said that the speech from the throne on the present occasion reminded him of a little toy drum. He had imagined that he heard something rattle inside of it—but when the drum was broken open to see what it was—there was only emptiness. The paucity of material in the speech had been well evidenced by the fact that in order to get something to discuss both the mover and seconder of the reply had been obliged to travel far outside its contents. Indeed the speech was chiefly remarkable for what it did not contain.

Particularly was he surprised to find no reference to the working of the eight-hour law, while since it had come into operation, in certain parts of Kootenay mines had been closed down, miners were walking the streets, capital was being withdrawn, business was stagnated—conditions were directly reversed from what they had been only a short time ago, the Slocan being then one of the busiest and most promising hives of provincial industrial activity. All sections of the country were well aware of these unsatisfactory changes of conditions; the government could not be blind to them, and he had expected and hoped that they would have seized the very first opportunity to seek a solution of the existent difficulties, and indicated in the speech from the throne an intention to ask the legislature to appoint a royal commission to investigate all the conditions applying, and devise a remedy for the difficulty that had already operated so injuriously to the prosperity of the province. The government could not but see that the activity and prosperity of the Slocan country was paralyzed, and yet it seemed that they did not regard this as of sufficient importance to so much as justify a reference thereto in His Honor's speech. He had already asked for all correspondence bearing upon this important question, and when the papers were laid before the house it was his intention to go as far as to the direction of securing a royal commission with regard to Mr. Higgins' reasons for leaving the party, the member for Yale declared that it had been well understood in the party that Mr. Helmcken was to be offered a portfolio, without deviation from the principles of the party, however, and chiefly to give Victoria representation in the cabinet. Mr. Helmcken had seen fit to decline, but there had been no underhand or discreditable feature about the negotiations. As to the Pacific cable offer, he would have been opposed to the granting of so much money unless the government could have produced better evidence of value than seemed apparent on the ground that a million dollars could be better expended at home. Still, however, the offer had not been accepted; the province had got a certain amount of advertising in connection; had paid nothing—and therefore all ended well. Taking up the speech in detail, the member from Kamloops urged the amendment of the educational system as the main feature of government policy, and hoped that a normal school for the proper training of teachers and suitable grading of salaries would be made parts of the new improvement plans. Declaring himself as distinctly opposed to land grants in any form, he endorsed the proposition of buying back the Columbia & Western grant from the C. P. R., believing that portions of this land would be found worth \$6 an acre, and that it would be obtained for 20 cents. As to redistribution, he would have preferred to see a complete measure, calculated to give all parts of the country fair representation, but as the time did not appear to be ripe for such a measure, he was glad to accept the Boundary Creek proposition on the principle that half a loaf is better than nothing. He thought that the land should be modified in the interest of the pre-emptor.

Mr. Ellison—the pre-emptor should get his land by pre-emption. The Coast district and his own constituency had been waiting for that road for many years. Through the repealing of the Mackenzie & Mann contract last year, the people had not got the line, and their immediate prospects of getting it had been suddenly and unfortunately terminated. The government, if it aimed at meeting the public wants, should hasten the completion of the Pentiction and Midway railway. The C. P. R. nominally said "We will build it when we feel like it." He proposed therefore that the province should give the company the money subsidy or the land subsidy in this present case when "WE" feel like it, and that would be when they completed the line as defined by the terms of their contract—not one day before.

Discussing the Boundary Creek country, particularly in connection with the proposal to give it a member of its own, he said that it was unquestionably one of the greatest and most promising sections of the province. This present proposal was, however, a kind of gerrymander. The government believed that they could increase their majority by getting another member there. They were entirely mistaken the present government could not elect a member anywhere. He noted that not having signified their intention of introducing a general redistribution bill they must admit that the bill of the late government was all right.

As to the proposal of the government to open up the Okanagan country—that was very proper, but there were a large number of other districts in the province which were waiting as they had been waiting for many years, for roads, trails and bridges. He might mention in particular his own thriving district.

Taking up Mr. Turner's financial criticism, the member from Kamloops declared that although British Columbia's credit had fallen, so had British consols, which were lower now than for many years, indicating a bad period in the money market rather than any depreciation in British Columbia or its government. As for the eight-hour question in the Kootenay, the law had passed the house unanimously, and he did not see the necessity for any commission. The matter was one between the miners and mine owners, and would naturally adjust itself.

MR. ELLISON, continuing the consideration of His Honor's speech, said that he appreciated the action that the

government and the house had taken in offering a company of mounted rifles from British Columbia for service against the Boers in the troubled Transvaal. On arriving in Victoria he had, before any mention had been made of this subject, himself offered to the Premier to go east of the Cascades and raise such a company as would be a credit to this province, to Canada, and to the great Empire of which Canada forms an important part. (Cheers).

He felt that there was no need for him to say more about the war. All had discussed it and read about it in the papers; and nothing that could be said by anyone in the house would add to the information available. No representative man should, however, fail in showing his loyalty, and he therefore desired to take the opportunity afforded at this juncture, in order that the government might know that they had his hearty approval, and the approval of everyone in the Province and the Dominion in this first portion of their programme. (Applause).

As to the clause in the address relating to the settlement of the troublesome disputes in the Athabasca country, he also agreed with the government as to the services rendered by Mr. Justice Irving; while it was clear, however, that there had been a great deal of blundering on the part of the present government, precipitating the difficulties that made a commission necessary. This would not have been the case had the late government been in power, for they would have adapted themselves to the requirements of the new country, and made suitable arrangements for its intelligent administration.

As great had been the blundering that many men who had gone to that new district had had to return without even being able to record a claim, and thus not only the individual but the country suffered.

With respect to the statement in His Honor's speech that there had been a remission of taxes, it must have been one-sided! He was a large taxpayer, and he certainly had seen no remissions on his tax list. (Laughter). If anyone on the other side of the house had had his taxes remitted he should like to hear from them. He waited for a response, and receiving none, proceeded to say that anyone conversant with the statutes knew that the remission of the mortgage tax and the miners' tax did not come into effect until after the last assessments had been made. Therefore no one could have been benefited by such remissions as yet, and the paragraph of the speech in this connection could not be anything other than wilfully deceptive.

As to the saving on the loan, he failed to see how it could occur, when there was a depreciation of the value of the securities, and public confidence in British Columbia had so declined that there were no open offers for it.

He claimed that the coming into power of the present government had had an evil effect on the province. British Columbia had been going forward by leaps and bounds until this year. Now, however, a very large number of the best mines were closed down and had been for some time. What was the reason? Bad legislation on the part of the Semlin government, and nothing else! He quite agreed with the member for Esquimalt that something should be done to rectify this condition of affairs.

A Government Member—it was not bad legislation.

Mr. Elison held that it was. He said that some arrangement should be made to bring about an amicable settlement between the miners and the mine owners of the Slocan. Until something of this kind was done the country would be at a standstill, and the mines would cease to be producing, which would be to the interest of neither the miners, the mine owners nor the provincial government.

He next criticized the government's proposal to buy from the C.P.R. the land granted to secure construction of the Columbia & Western railway. This land had always been open to pre-emption and to the location of mining claims. If the land in question had possessed any value the C.P.R. would not be found in the position of wishing to give it back to the province, at a reduced valuation. What had been stated in the speech in connection with the proposal was another misrepresentation, which he proceeded to demonstrate by citing the statutes showing that the time had been extended only last year in which the C.P.R. might decide whether it favored retention of the land or acceptance of the cash subsidy. Why had the government not taken this action if it was earnest in its opposition to giving public lands away?

They showed their willingness to give the lands away by extending the time of the selection period. Now the C.P.R. decided that they did not want the land.

He would favor a law of the province against giving away the public land in any way, shape or form, to any company. He maintained that in this case neither the C.P.R. nor any other company was entitled to either land or money, or to any durable and washable cloth. The JOHN NOBLE CHEVET SERGE is stout, weather-resisting fabric, and the JOHN NOBLE COSTUME is made of lighter weight and smoother surface.

Hon. Dr. McKechnie continued the discussion only to adjourn the debate, and the house rose until Monday.

At the Beginning

some cigars smoke first rate—they are fragrant and enjoyable; but before they are half smoked they become strong and rank.

The PHARAOH

is made of finest Havana of the exceptionally fine crop of 1894 and is replete with aromatic fragrance and delicate flavor from tip to butt—there is not one shred of inferior tobacco in it. It is the delight of connoisseurs.

2 for 25 cents

at Cafè, Club and Cigar Stores, or write to

J. BRUCE PAYNE, MANUFACTURER,
GRANBY, QUE.



A book that will help you and suggest ideas about Steam or Hot Water Heating that perhaps you never thought of. It not only tells why, but shows why the various styles of the "Safford" Radiator are without an equal in the Radiator world. It is illustrated—you don't have to study it out.

Safford Radiators

are absolutely unbreakable—no rods, bolts or packing; screw nipple connections make them safe. Each one is guaranteed by the largest Radiator manufacturers under the British flag. Send a postcard for the free book—it will interest you.

BURNS, BOYD & CO., AGENTS,

Vancouver, B. C.

The DOMINION RADIATOR CO., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

EVERY CANADIAN LADY

who has not yet worn a JOHN NOBLE COSTUME would do well to order one now. JOHN NOBLE'S Canadian customers are constantly increasing, and hundreds of letters have been received from them declaring the value to be far and away superior to anything of the kind obtainable in the Dominion. The explanation is that the fashions of the kind Manufacturers in the World, possesses unequalled facilities for economic production.

THREE GOLD MEDALS AWARDED.

The John Noble COSTUMES

\$2.56. \$4.50.

Promptly sent by Parcel Post, safely packed, direct from the Originators and Actual Manufacturers, Brook Street Mills, Manchester, England.

Worn throughout the world. The Best Value ever offered to Ladies. They are stylish in Design, durable and washable cloth, perfectly packed, and made to fit. JOHN NOBLE CHEVET SERGE is stout, weather-resisting fabric, and the JOHN NOBLE COSTUME is made of lighter weight and smoother surface.

PATTERNS sent POST FREE

FULL DRESS LENGTH of either cloth \$1.80.
When ordering send state colour \$1.80
and stock size required.

Orderers are requested to enclose sketch of figure, and to state colour, size, and stock size required.

All Colors, \$1.20.
Postage, 2c.

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*As the winner of the Derby wears
the Blue Ribbon of the Turf,
so is Blue Ribbon Ceylon
the champion of all teas.*



Quick Time.
Elegant Service
Reasonable Rates.

Operating the Latest Improved Pullman First-Class and Tourist Sleepers,

For tickets, maps, etc., apply to E. E. BLACKWOOD, Agent, Victoria; A. R. JOHNSTON & CO., Agents, Nanaimo; THEO. BRYANT, Agent, Wellington; J. O. MCMILLAN, General Agent, Vancouver.

ARTHUR MALINS, Agent, Westminster; A. D. CHARLTON, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Portland, Ore.

Vancouver's News Budget.

All Merchants With Grocers in Tabooing Trading Stamps and Lottery Schemes.

Canners Come to No Agreement—Another Attempt at League Baseball.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Jan. 12.—The Art, Historical and Scientific Association have elected president for the ensuing year Dr. A. R. C. Selwyn, C. M. G., LL D.; first vice-president, Mrs. H. A. Mellon; second vice-president, Rev. L. Norman Tucker; secretary, H. J. De Forrest; corresponding secretary Prof. Odium; treasurer, Miss M. Fraser. The donations for the year have been numerous. Among them are two pieces of Roman pavement, and a large square of native cloth from Fiji. Duplicated specimens at the Victoria government museum have been promised.

H. H. Watson has been presented with a very valuable gold watch and chain at a meeting of Vancouver Chapter of the Royal Arch Masons, as an appreciation of the valuable services rendered to the chapter. The grand superintendent of the district of British Columbia, Mr. T. H. Charlton made the presentation. On the same occasion the retiring Principal was also the recipient of the jewels of his order. The following officers were installed: H. K. Brown, Z. F. M. Cowperthwaite, second P. H.; J. W. Morrison, third P. H.; J. W. Brown; S. J. Sharp, S. S.; J. F. Schofield, J. S. H. Brooks, S. E.; S. N. Jarrett, S. N.; W. Downie, treas.; E. H. Hosker, Tyler.

J. C. Christie, of Brandon, Man., and C. G. Snuit, returned from Texada Island to-day, where they have been on a tour of inspection, with a view of possible purchase.

Court Pacific, Ancient Order of Foresters, entertained about 75 guests yesterday, many being present from Victoria and Nanaimo district. Organizer Hilbert of Nanaimo was present to assist in the installation of officers before the banquet took place. The following were the officers installed: Chief ranger, George Hay; past chief ranger, W. J. Trythall; sub-chief D. R. Jones; treasurer, A. Clegg; secretary, F. Humphreys; senior woodward, F. W. Pearson; junior woodward, George Tarant.

The canners have held two meetings in Vancouver, one yesterday and one to-day. Both meetings were presided over by Mr. W. F. Farrell. The meetings were called to endeavor to arrive at some plan by which the canners could co-operate for their common good. There were 25 canneries represented, but the diversity of opinion expressed precluded any possibility of arriving at an amicable arrangement. The meeting resulted in nothing being done.

Messrs. W. H. Lucas, of Cleveland, and T. Sullivan, of Milwaukee, arrived here to-day. Mr. Sullivan went on to Victoria. It is the intention of these gentlemen to organize baseball clubs, if possible, in Victoria and Vancouver, with the idea of these clubs entering a league composed of Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle and Tacoma. Of course, this would mean the importation of several crack players from the East. It is proposed to arrange a schedule so that each city would have two games a week.

All the Vancouver merchants are joining in the movement to abolish trading stamps. At New Westminster also a very large meeting of merchants took place on Wednesday, when similar action to that taken by Vancouver was resolved upon. March 1 is the limit after which trading stamps are not to be used in the Royal City. Every newspaper in the Mainland has promised to aid in the movement of the alleged evil. In both cities merchants are required to do away with the lottery system as well as trading stamps. The bank managers have all expressed disapproval of the system, and the board of trade will be asked to request the provincial government to pass special legislation against lotteries, trading stamps, premiums and nickel-in-the-slot machines.

ROSSLAND.

Rossland, Jan. 12.—The polling yesterday resulted in the re-election of A. S. Goodeve for mayor, defeating H. W. McPherson by majority of 43. There were 559 votes cast, and of these Goodeve received 306 and McPherson 263. The council elected is as follows: First ward—C. R. Hamilton and Jno. Deane, who defeated Alexander Dunlop and J. H. Robinson. Second ward—Hector McKee and Alex. A. Mackenzie, who defeated Ross Thompson. Third ward—Jno. S. Clute, Jr., and G. Talbot, who defeated John Edger and M. W. Simpson.

The contest for mayor was lively, as each man had a large number of political friends and workers. Every available time the city was out in the interests of one or other of the candidates. There was considerable chaffing, but not a single serious row occurred to mark the day. There were some lively scenes at the mines where one shift comes off work at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, just one hour before the polls close. As the men came out of the Le Roit War Eagle, Centre Star, Iron Mask, Nickle Plate, Josie and No. 1, they were not by workers for both candidates for mayor who had sleighs waiting to take them direct to the polls. The question "Are you a voter?" was no sooner answered in the affirmative than the man was invited to take a ride down, and they came down in sleighs and kept the election officers busy. The men from

I was well with piles when I began to use Dr. Chase's Ointment. It has completely cured me."

This is the substance of scores and hundreds of letters received at these offices from every nook and corner of Canada.

If you could only look over these letters you would be sure to find the evidence of your friends and neighbors. You could not then be skeptical of the merits of Dr. Chase's Ointment, the only guaranteed cure for piles.

Ask your neighbor about it; ask your druggist or dealer what he knows about Dr. Chase's Ointment. If you prefer, send a two cent stamp to these offices to pay postage on a free sample, which will be sent by return mail if you mention this paper.

Dr. Chase's Ointment has never yet been known to fail to cure piles. It will not fail in your case. It matters not what kind of piles you have or how long standing; if you use Dr. Chase's Ointment freely and regularly it will cure.

For women suffering from itching, Dr. Chase's Ointment is a prompt relief. It also cures pimples, blackheads, eczema, salt rheum and all itching skin diseases.

It is incomparable worth in every home. 60c. a box at all dealers, or Edmundson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

"Are you a voter?" was no sooner an-

swered in the affirmative than the man was invited to take a ride down, and they came down in sleighs and kept the election officers busy. The men from

On the European plan. Special rooms Commercial Men, Hastings street West, Vancouver, B.C.

The Strand Hotel

On the European plan. Special rooms Commercial Men, Hastings street West, Vancouver, B.C.

Corporation of the City of Victoria.

Balance Sheet, 31st December, 1899.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
SINKING FUNDS.		LOANS.	
Water Works Loan		Water Works, Issued	
By-law, 1877, \$ 17,410.51		1877, due 1902 \$ 20,000.00	
Water Works Loan		1886, \$ 25,865.78	
By-law, 1886, \$ 25,865.78		1886, \$ 75,000.00	
Water Works Loan		Water Works, Issued	
By-law, 1888, \$ 3,587.79		1888, due 1928, 20,000.00	
Public Lighting Loan		Public lighting, Issued	
By-law, 1888, \$ 10,779.97		1888, due 1905, 16,000.00	
Drainage, Loan By-law, 1885		Drainage, Issued 1888	
Streets and Bridges		5,000.00	
Loan by-law, 1886, \$ 7,341.61		Issued 1886, due 1930, 50,000.00	
Johnson street Sewer		Johnson st. sewer, Issued 1888, due 1928, 30,000.00	
City Hall Addition		Contractors bridge and construction, Issued 1889, due 1912, 45,000.00	
Loan by-law, 1890, \$ 8,550.90		City Hall addition, Issued 1890, due 1920, 35,000.00	
Bathhouse, Loan By-law, 1890, \$ 3,159.48		Complaints issued 1890, due 1920, 12,500.00	
Flour Mill Bonus		Flour Mill bonus, Issued 1891, due 1911, 10,000.00	
Sewerage, Loan By-law, 1890, \$ 28,253.17		Sewerage, Issued 1891, due 1911, 300,000.00	
Market Site, Loan		Market site, Issued 1892, due 1912, 45,000.00	
Market Building, Loan By-law, 1890, \$ 5,179.56		Market building, Issued 1892, due 1912, 55,000.00	
Contractor's Loan By-law, 1890, \$ 2,232.05		Contractor's loan, Issued 1890, due 1912, 10,000.00	
Agricultural Association Loan By-law, 1891, \$ 6,348.71		Agricultural Assn. loan, Issued 1891, due 1911, 25,000.00	
City Victoria Act		City Victoria Act, Issued 1891, due 1911, 188,000.00	
Street, Loan By-law, 1892, \$ 1,301.29		Street, Issued 1892, due 1912, 25,000.00	
Education, Loan By-law, 1893, \$ 7,055.84		Education, Issued 1893, due 1913, 125,000.00	
Electric Light, Loan By-law, 1894, \$ 4,298.12		Electric light, Issued 1894, due 1913, 85,000.00	
Provincial Jubilee Hospital, Loan By-law, 1894, \$ 1,320.66		Provincial Jubilee Hospital, Issued 1894, due 1914, 55,000.00	
Exhibition, Loan By-law, 1894, \$ 942.10		Exhibition, Issued 1894, due 1914, 35,000.00	
Sewerage, Loan By-law, 1894, \$ 3,769.21		Sewerage, Issued 1894, due 1914, 100,000.00	
Water Works, Loan By-law, 1894, \$ 5,358.39		Water Works, Issued 1894, due 1914, 150,000.00	
\$ 500,602.76		Consolidated Debentures, Issued 1890, due 1919, \$ 210,000.00	
MUNICIPAL TAXES, LICENSES, ETC., OUTSTANDING.		\$ 1,751,500.00	
Trades Licenses, \$ 12,000		Unpaid Interest, \$ 500.00	
Insurance tax, \$ 375.00		Unfinished contracts, \$ 693.00	
Market rents, \$ 242.00		Admiral's House refund, \$ 16,297.00	
Sewer rents, \$ 409.00		Contract deposit account, \$ 369.00	
Land & Improvement tax, \$ 5,500.00		Bills payable, \$ 36,500.00	
Board of Health, etc., \$ 4,210.48		Point Ellice bridge accident, \$ 12,500.00	
Special rate, \$ 4,106.65		Gordon judgment and costs, \$ 12,500.00	
School purposes, special rate, \$ 8,224.74			
Debt, special rate, \$ 14,984.22			
\$ 70,212.09			
BANK BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.			
General account, \$ 10,827.74			
City Victoria Act, \$ 67.70			
Admiral's House, \$ 130.29			
Consolidated Debenture No. 1, \$ 46,245.56			
Consolidated Debenture No. 2, \$ 43,230.81			
\$ 100,502.13			
Permanent sidewalks, \$ 1,130.00			
Registrar Supreme Court, \$ 100.00			
Cash, \$ 2,382.32			
Corporation of the City of Victoria, being excess of liabilities over assets, \$ 1,417,944.30			
\$ 1,802,183.29			
VICTORIA, BC.			
City Hall, January 5th, 1900.			
Certified Correct, JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.			

IMPERIAL HOTEL
Restaurant
 (Theatre Block.)
 * NOW OPEN *

Private
Dinners
and
Suppers
a
Specialty.

Rooms single and
on suite.

Meals at all hours

English & French
Cooking.

To Tap the Rich North.

Board of Trade Discusses Project for Opening Up of Omineca and Interior

Brotchie Light and Harbor Improvements Other Subjects Discussed.

THE WEATHER

Meteorological Office,
Victoria, Jan. 12.—8 p.m.
SYNOPIST.

The present high winds have been confined to this province and are due to the rapid eastward passage of an extensive storm area across Cariboo and Alberta. It has caused severe damage in the Cariboo and Stone Astoria, Ore., reported 2 inches in 12 hours. Mild weather prevails across the mountains to Alberta, and is likely to extend to Maaliboba.

TEMPERATURES.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	43	52
New Westminster	38	50
Kamloops	34	50
Barkerly	22	39
Calgary	24	32
Whitehorse	12	18
Portland, Ore.	50	55
San Francisco	46	54

FORECASTS.
 For 24 hours from 5 a.m. Pacific time, Saturday:
 Victoria and Vicinity—Decreasing westerly winds; partly fair, with occasional rain or sleet.
 Lower Mainland—Decreasing westerly winds; occasional rain or sleet; lower temperature.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD, FRIDAY, Jan. 12.

Deg.	Deg.
5 a.m.	45 Mean.....
Noon.....	51 Highest.....
5 p.m.	48 Lowest.....

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

5 a.m.	6 miles southeast,
6 p.m.	31 miles west.

Average state of weather—Showery. Rain—1.33 inches. Sunshue—2 hours. Barometer at noon—Observed, 29.689. Corrected, 29.655.

PASSENGERS.

By steamer Charmer from Vancouver:—
 F. R. Stewart. J. R. Martin.
 H. A. Mum. Wm. Buxton.
 G. Hartman. Wm. H. Pentreath.
 A. H. Thorburn. F. Mitchell.
 H. A. Fraser. F. Strange.
 Wm. Bassett. H. Macrae.
 R. B. Skinner. H. A. Stearns.
 Thos. Dunn.

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TRIBUTE TO BOBS.

That prince of recent parodists, Mr. T. W. H. Crossland, has produced still another "Bob's" poem—with acknowledgments to Kipling:—

There's a little man we know,
 Name o' Bob,
 Come out to work the show—
 Our Bob;
 Sixty odd years he's a day,
 Trifly bushy, trifly grey—
 Which don't matter anyway,
 Do it, Bob?

When the prospect don't entice,
 Ring up Bob;
 You will get the best advice
 Off' Bob;
 If yer awny's put to rout,
 An' the people's on the shout,
 An' the 'Orse guards feels in doubt,
 Send for Bob.

'E don't gas about the game,
 Our pal Bob;
 But 'e plays it all the same,
 F.-M. Bob;
 Walkin' ears an' sense an' eyes,
 Nutten takes 'im by surprise—
 Try an' get a bloomin' rise
 Outta Bob!

'E's the sort to bring you luck,
 General Bob;
 An' 'e'll wire you when 'e's stuck,
 Little Bob;
 When they say 'e can't fight Boer,
 It just sort makes 'im roar
 Till his little chest is sore—
 Don't it, Bob?

Uncle Kroeger sits at home—
 See 'im, Bob!
 Thinkin' 'e's the Pope o' Rome—
 I say, Bob!
 Kroeger's 'andy with the knobs,
 An' as artful as a fox;
 Who's a goin' to give 'im socks?
 Well—it's Bob!

We are fit for anything
 Under Bob;
 Eightin' simply meat and drink
 When we've Bob;
 All our Generals means blz,
 All his blood in 'im like fizz,
 But for general purposes,
 Gimme Bob!

Sere's to Bob Bahadur—
 Good old Bob, Bob, Bob!
 'E's our comin' Transvaalader,
 Little Bob, Bob, Bob!
 Mr. Kipling, I am sure,
 Won't be angry, if once more,
 We chalk plainly on the floor,
 "Bless yer, Bob!"

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opening up of the Omineca country, President Ward explained that in this connection there were two proposals—one a wagon road via Quesnel, and the other one to be constructed from the head of navigation on the Skeena river. The rival schemes were referred to a special committee. The council had resolved, said President Ward, that the proper policy for British Columbia to adopt was whenever possible to open up the interior of the province by the shortest routes from the coast, as by this means the cost of delivering goods in the interior would be reduced to the lowest point possible and the trade and industries of the province built up.

The report of the special committee was as follows:

Victoria, B.C., Jan. 12, 1900.
 To the President and Council, British Columbia Board of Trade, Victoria, B.C.:

Gentlemen: Your committee having considered the opening up of the Omineca country, beg to recommend that the government be urged to construct a wagon road by the shortest practical route, thus enabling stores and machinery to be taken into that country at a minimum cost.

Your committee find that the shortest route is from the coast, but in view of the fact that every effort has made to continue the road from Ashcroft via Quesnel so far as will promote the development and prosperity of the Interior districts.

Your committee have had brought under notice a proposal to construct a wagon road from Kitimat Sound to Hazelton, the consideration asked being a grant of 30,000 acres of unoccupied land. They urge that this proposal receive the careful consideration of the government.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

SIMON LEISER,
 L. G. MCQUADE,
 A. G. McCANDLESS,
 J. J. SHALLCROSS.

F. W. Foster, of Ashcroft, then addressed the board, urging the claims and advantages of the scheme to tap the Omineca country by wagon road from Quesnelle. He said:

"Our residents in the Lillooet, Yale and Cariboo country, have for a long time agitated and petitioned the government for a wagon road reaching from the town of Quesnelle to Stuart's Lake, and an association was formed two seasons since at Ashcroft to further that project; petitions were circulated through 200 miles of the country and signed by the majority to impress our government with the urgent necessity of wagon road construction. Now that a government has the project before them, and has signified its earnestness to take the subject in hand, we find a certain portion (and that a minority) on the Coast have raised an objection from selfish motives and so try to defeat our energies. It will be recollected by some of the members of this board that the Cariboo road cut through the Cascade mountains and over a high plateau a distance of about 300 miles, though paid for by the government of the day, was never paid for by the people only those to which that road was held, by oppressive tolls, being from 1½ cents to 2½ cents per pound on all necessities of life, mending outfitts and so forth."

"Now we come forward with a united request, to have the road still further extended towards another of our gold fields, viz., the Omineca which, despite the immense cost of transportation, is being developed, and gives prospects of being one of the main gold producing centres.

"It is currently reported that the Dominion government intends to build a telegraphic line over a portion of our road, the whole of this section to be used by our proposed road; if so the amalgamation of forms of construction could be arranged that both Dominion and local governments could act harmoniously in the work—and thus the road would be completed at an early date. As to the expense of this proposition, I am given to understand there are no engineering difficulties on the whole route. The roadway is mostly a good firm gravel on which grows a scrub. A few bridges over streams which are mostly fordable are necessary. The other works will be draining off water that accumulates in low places, forming a lost of mud holes, much worse to get through than the live streams.

"This road would be the natural inlet to that country comprising Nechoah valley (on which the government has spent thousands in surveys) also Blackwater, Nation rivers, etc., and could be used either as wagon or sleigh road all the year, and would open up to easy access thousands of acres of meadow lands also making Peace, Puspis, Findlay and other large streams, known to be auriferous, accessible.

"Col. Prior stated that he had written to Sir Louis Davies urging the necessity of immediately establishing the light, and he got a reply to the effect that cable obtained some time ago when they came to use it, was found unsuitable to be used, and the board had a conference with Mr. Dodge, he did not think it advisable to go any further at this time. At the conference Mr. Dodge had stated that the steamer was held on one occasion at Seattle for some time. That statement was wrong; and in regard to him (the President) having been served breakfast after hours, the system in vogue on the Victorian is to serve breakfast from 7 a.m. to 8:30 a.m., and he had only requested the steward to furnish him with breakfast after 8:30, as he did not board the boat until after that hour. The hours arranged for breakfast are inconvenient, but he was assured by the steward that the grievance would be remedied.

In regard to Brotchie ledge, he had to report that the absence of a light had been brought again to the attention of the Dominion government but so far without effect.

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Attention has been drawn to the condition of the inner harbor, and in November last application was made that dredging be proceeded with forthwith, and also that an estimate be given for increasing the depth of the water to thirteen feet in the channel and along the wharves to the saw mills in the upper harbor. The information has been promised and it is believed that it is now being prepared.

Col. Prior, M.P., informed the board that he and his colleague, Thomas Earle, M.P., had applied each year for appropriations for harbor improvement, but while they got many promises nothing was done.

President Ward was of the opinion that it was a most important matter.

Mr. Lugrin thought the matter should not be allowed to rest. If there is any danger of vessels going aground, the situation was most grave. Could not something be done to strengthen the hands of the members? Some action must be taken and he was in favor of a strong committee being prepared and given to Col. Prior for presentation to the Ottawa authorities. He therefore moved the following resolution:

"That a special committee be appointed to prepare a memorial relating to the improvement of the inner harbor, giving facts in detail to be submitted to parliament, and that in this connection expert information should be obtained."

Mr. Lugrin did not wish to be one of the committee, which should, in his opinion, consist of shipping men; and in regard to the obtaining of expert evidence, that perhaps could be got from some of the local steamboat men. The memorial should not be a request to the department, but rather an argument showing why immediate action was necessary. He appreciated very fully the position of the local representatives and was impressed with the belief that something should be done to strengthen their hands. Mr. Shallcross seconded the motion.

At a previous meeting a resolution was passed urging the government authorities to commence dredging operations and Secretary Elworthy read the correspondence which passed between the board and Mr. Tarte, who had informed them that Mr. Roy had been instructed to make a survey.

Mr. Lugrin's motion was carried unanimously and will be acted upon by the committee on harbors and navigation, who will be associated with prominent shipping men.

Col. Prior said the memorial would be of very great aid to the members and he would like to have it in his hands at the earliest possible moment so as to get it before the department at once.

The next question to come up was the

construction of the Skeena route, which was to be the shortest and best route to the Omineca district. One surveyor had made the startling statement that there were over 2,000,000 acres of land suitable for tillage in the Nechoah valley alone, not to speak of the good grazing land—in province in itself. Whether that be true or not, it was certain that the Nechoah valley was one of the most important sections of the province, capable of supporting a large population. Mr. Lugrin mentioned

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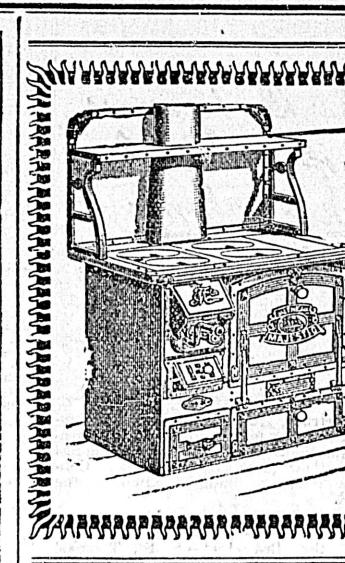
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